

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky. It is issued weekly, and is delivered at a price of 25 cents per month, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due, and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1855.

Bowing to Popery.—Several months since we published a statement that Gov. WADSWORTH, of Indiana, had made several concessions to please the Papists of that State—who had been displeased because he invited KOSUTH to the capital as the guest of the State, and did not do the same with the Pope's nuncio, BEDINI.—To bring back the refractory Papists, the common school system was delivered over into their hands. And now Gov. Wadsworth has made another concession to the harlot. He has withdrawn from the Methodist Church, because the Pastor of the congregation was suspected of being an American in political sentiments!

"...On what a slender thread hangs everlasting things."

Great Western Snow Storm.

The St. Louis News, February 2, says: Our informant left Bloomington last Sunday, and by dint of severe labor, in which all the passengers toiled heartily and laboriously, the train succeeded in making its way through. At one drift, the snow was so deep that it overtopped the cars, and the train had to run its way through completely hid from view and enveloped in the black shroud. To aid the engine, the passengers turned out, and having a lot of shovels prepared for an emergency, worked for several hours in throwing the snow off the track. The intensity of the cold may be imagined when it is stated that the thermometer indicated thirty degrees below zero. Twenty-seven miles beyond Bloomington, a train of cars was frozen up in a drift, not able either to proceed or retreat, in consequence of a lack of fuel. The cars were filled with passengers, many of whom were women and children, and their sufferings may be conceived, when we state that they had torn three cars to pieces for fuel.

While our informant was at Bloomington, an effort was made to reach the sufferers. Sleighs were started off to the spot, but after a day of weary labor, in which the horses were broken down and exhausted, they returned to Bloomington, having gone only twelve miles. The great depth of the snow, the difficulty of getting through the huge drifts, lying at frequent intervals along the prairies, the terrific force of the wind, which was filled with whirling snow, and the almost insufferable severity of the cold—made the attempt to reach the cars with sleighs, a hopeless and futile task. So much for the suffering on the Chicago and Mississippi road.

Illinois Central Railroad—Passengers Eating Dogs.—On the Illinois Central, affairs are worse still. A train is frozen up near Decatur, and the wretched passengers suffer, not only for lack of fuel, but for want of food, and shocking to relate were compelled by the bitter necessities of their condition to eat dogs to keep from starving! This fact is reliably stated in the Bloomington and Springfield papers, and is further confirmed by the testimony of individuals in Bloomington. Indeed, it was a subject of conversation in that city.

A Mr. Morgan, nephew of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Mississippi road, had both his legs frozen, and it is feared that many others have suffered similar calamities.

Snow Ten Feet Deep in Keokuk, Iowa.—The Keokuk Whig, of January 23, says: "A snow storm is on in the 20th, and continues without interruption for 32 hours. The sky during the whole time was filled with so dense a mass of falling snow that it was impossible to see a distance of a few yards. The wind continued to blow from the northwest, a perfect hurricane. Forest trees were prostrated; old buildings were blown down; good houses, barns, and other out-buildings were unroofed; fences removed; signs and every other moveable substance within the reach of the wind, was rent asunder, and tossed about like so much chaff. There was great suffering with many that were not prepared for such a storm, in consequence of the intense cold. The mercury fell to nine degrees below zero; and the snow was so deep that neither man nor beast could get about. And now, up to this time—the hour of going to press—we have not seen a team in the town of Keokuk, so usually crowded with merchandise, country teams, drays and vehicles of every kind, all rushing a head with the utmost vigor. The streets are blocked with snow.

We have never seen anything that looked so much like the dreary storms of New England as this. Drifts of snow piled up from six to ten feet high, and all mankind converted into "chattering monkeys": men scolding because the men do n't stir and get the snow out of the way, and the men scolding because they have got a little "igger" to do it for them.

A Town Over Snared—Printing Office and Well filled.—The Carthage (Ili) Republican says: "The storm raged incessantly all day Sunday, and such was the force of the wind that the snow was forced through every crack and crevice of our dwellings, and probably not a house in town was air-tight enough to keep out the snow. It was next to impossible to get from one part of the town to another, and every one very wisely kept in doors. In fact, it was impossible for any one to have been long exposed to the storm and survive.

On Monday our office presented an appearance that would have discouraged most printers. The wind had forced the door open; the floor was covered with snow, in some places over a foot deep; every case was filled.

We hear of some stock being froze to death, and a great many fowls were destroyed. One man in town had his well completely filled with snow, and had to melt snow water, that it out.

The Degrees below Zero!!—The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette, of January 23d, says: After a winter of unusual mildness so far, a change came all at once over the spirit of the dream, and on Sunday old Boreas put in his best bids, determined to make up for lost time. The north-west wind howled, driving before it a blinding snow storm, and in about twenty-four hours the thermometer went down forty degrees. On Monday morning it stood at ten below zero, and the snow was piled in drifts, from two to five feet deep. Some of our oldest residents say they have no recollection of such a heavy snow-storm. We understand that the Muscatine stage had to put back yesterday morning, the driver being unable to force his way through the snow banks. He did not get more than a mile or so from town.

New Counterfeit.

Thompson's last Reporter notices the following:

10s, on the Bank of Kentucky, Ky., altered from 1s—vignet portrait of Henry Clay—men and women at each end.

Virginia Nominations.—The American Organ says: "It is not true that that any nomination has been made by the Virginia Know Nothings for Governor, as reported by the Sentinel of last week. The nominations will be long made by a general convention of the party."

Communications.

Payson and Temperance.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

Mr. Editor:—The general election of Kentucky comes off next August, and in view of this a question has been shaped, and the public mind prepared for its introduction into the political canvas, of the next summer; and touching this question, I notice a communication in the last two numbers of your paper, captioned—"Temperance and Intemperance," and over the signature of "Payson," but, after a careful scrutiny of both articles, I am at a loss from these productions, to know on which side to place him. I suppose he intended an argument on one side or the other; but omitted in the plenitude of his ideas, of which are unenclosed, to tell us which.

"Payson" says, however, that he has been a member of nearly all the temperance associations, since the year 1825; and has bowed respectfully before the G. W. P., and been in the *sancrum sanctorum* of the modern temperance reform. A veteran in the cause, truly! Wonder how many proselytes to temperance he has made in the time, by his marvellous doctrine of non-intervention! For I take it, that that is his pet principle for the promotion of temperance. Not, however, that he says so directly; but that it is the only inference deducible from his two articles, now under consideration. He objects to, and stigmatizes every effort made by the friends of the cause, for the promotion of temperance; yet claims to have been a friend of the measure for thirty years! Well might the cause exclaim, "deliver me from such friends!" "Payson" says, that "many men, both religious and irreligious, could not be moved to take a step for the good cause," and then bitterly denounces the same after being moved, for their activity and energy in the work. Hear him: He says, "most of the religious and irreligious 'slogans' are now the very foremost in the temperance reform, and need a little patient prudence to hold them back." If such, says he, could only be persuaded, in the beginning, into the expediency and worth of railroad, the benefit of school tax, the degradation of pauperism, as the legitimate result of a license law, a steady, discreet and judicious temperance movement, might have been secured long ago.—I'll just stick "pin here, take a long breath, and examine to see if the idea is fenced in.

"Payson's" mind is evidently hung up on the horrors of intemperate temperance, and he gives two or three illustrations in order to dispel the unholly and hideous combination, and establish the pure principles of a temperate temperance. I once heard a relativist of mine make an argument in defense of this doctrine. I thought it a pretty sharp one, too, (the whole family is sharp!)—He said, that *temperate meant moderate*,—not *excessive*; but evidently indicated the "taking a little," every now and then. Why, said he, if you take *none* at all, you can't be temperate, for that would be *total abstinence*! I don't say that "Payson's" idea is the same, or even similar; but the great "burden of his song" in intemperate temperance, by which I understand him to mean the extremes, which he says, are always found on moral questions; and on this occasion, it would seem that he considered those who publicly advocate temperance are one extreme, and those who advocate intemperance the other. One of the horrible illustrations which "Payson" gives of intemperate temperance is, the appearance of a modern demagogue upon the temperance prostration, conjuring his countrymen to put down the fell destroyer. Especially horrible, says he, because it might be that the very "breath of the speaker may not be much more than free from the *fever* of brutal and habitual drunkenness." Oh! no; 'tis no intemperate, that a redeemed inebriate shall call upon the ministry, and the church, and the people, to awake, put on their armor, and make common battle against the arch enemy of human reason and liberty!

"Payson's" next illustration of intemperate temperance is, that "ministers, or those who call themselves such," should desecrate the House of God, by entering the pulpit, or sometimes below it, which, he says, is much nearer "their deserves," and *cater to the vitiated taste of the vulgar*, in, turn for the compliment, cheer him on, and pollute the place of sacred worship by their tobacco and other filth. These, says "Payson," have about as much concern for the subject of religion, or morals, as a Jew has for a pig; or as much respect for a market house as for the church of the living God.

Oh! erack! what a temperate temperance man!—one who has been connected with nearly all the temperance associations since the year 1825,—a veteran in the cause for thirty years! How we should like to know his tenets when he embarked, and mark the progress of the cause in thirty years. We shall reckon, until better informed, upon a tremendous advance backwards, or a wondrous exercise of masterly inactivity. We are persuaded, however, that if a full grown man had a temperance principle imbedded in his bosom as large as the sixty-second part of a rumseller's glass, and had had a Rip Van Winkle nap, for the last thirty years, he might now awake, and by the principle of absorption, he would be sufficiently advanced to be placed in the class of "Payson's" school of temperance.

I ask now, Mr. Editor, to be excused for trespassing upon your columns and kindness. I did intend to offer a few reasons why both the "religious and the irreligious" should be allowed to urge the claims of temperance, even in the pulpit and everywhere else, as long as the dark demon of death and destruction to reason, life, and liberty stalks in our land; but I must desist. "Payson" says that "the ministers and members of the temperance reform party, have no more concern for religion and morals, than a Jew has for a pig; nor more respect for the church of the living God, than for a market house." It may be so; I shall not dispute that just now.

We are told that "Payson" is an able and distinguished Minister of the Gospel, himself. He was fortunate in his calling, truly. We will not predict, that the same eminence will be passed upon him, for being an "able and distinguished" advocate of temperance principles. No, sir; his twice repeated effort to get under your shade, Mr. Editor, will not answer the purpose.

SAWYER.

SHELBY COUNTY, Feb. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the Shelby News:

FRIEND MIDDLETON: Enclosed you will find two dollars, which you will please credit my proper address, for "The Shelby News," for 1855.

I send from the "News," that you have a Literary Society in your "city," in a flourishing condition; and that the efforts of some of the members are spoken of in your "Basket of Chips," in fine terms. The question it has under consideration at this time, is one of momentous interest to the welfare and perpetuity of our country; but there is one, Mr. MIDDLETON, which should have been its harbinger,—to wit: "which is involving our land in the greater amount of evil—Alcohol or Foreignism?" This question must be discussed so as to convince sober temperance men, who are as good "Know-Nothings"—if you will wear the appellation)—as yourself, as to their duty in the premises. Convincing them that there is less evil in *intemperance* than *foreignism*, and they will be in for Americana. None of PINKERTON, and his quarreling; but arguments to convince our judgment. I am truly on the fence. I know not which side to fall upon principle: for, Mr. MIDDLETON, you might as well attempt to convince my mind that we did not need a prohibitory law in regard to counterfeiting, as that we do not need a prohibitory law in regard to liquor in our country—that is, we did not already have such a law on counterfeiting. Hence, you will perceive, I am an out-and-out prohibitionist. I, too, sir, am I decided native American.

With which party shall I vote? I believe that, if we can ever get a prohibitory liquor law, so as to get the people sober, that they will assuredly take care of American interests in this country. But, there lies the rub. How can this be done? You reply, "by keeping out foreigners, and by purging our ballot-boxes from their foul contamination." I freely acknowledge, that the time for that work has come. But then the question arises: how can we get all the Americans to work together? Some of them are so fastidious in their tastes, or smells, if you please, that the scent of liquor, though it be nearly destroyed, will retch their stomachs; while others can't, from "conscientious scruples," work with their brethren without they have a jug, or barrel of whisky in the field; to which the temperance outsiders reply: It will be a singular way to purge the ballot-box, attaching to the American ear a whisky barrel.

Alas! for one, I know not what to do.—The Temperance folks can't succeed, without the aid of the balance of the Americans; and if they work together, they will have to help haul that confounded whisky barrel—the thought of which so nauseates me I hardly write! And then, again, it is a "fixed fact," that the boys who must have their "ties" along with them when the car starts, can't make the trip in time, without the help of their *Temperance brethren*; what will be the result? Why we shall see foreignism triumph, Americans sneered at, and what little efficacy that present miserable liquor laws have destroyed, through the "pardonning power" of some Lazarus-W.-Powell-governor.

The true philosopher, Mr. MIDDLETON, looks at the difficulties which surround him, before he attempts to extricate himself, or overcome them. Let us, therefore, reason upon the subject, survey the obstacles which surround, and attempt their removal. There are but two men in the State, in my humble opinion, can fill up the chasm, and require the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of said Chase, he to be held in custody until further orders, for refusing to appear and answer questions before the Select Committee. The first resolution was adopted and the second laid on the table, when the House adjourned.

FER. 6. Senate.—The bill appropriating \$200,000 to the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi was amended, by making the amount \$300,000, and as amended, it passed.

The Senate then took up the French Spoliation bill. Mr. Wells argued at some length against examining in detail the circumstances under which spoliations were committed, and said that the claims were not founded on right, and ought not to be paid. The Senate, after further debate, in which Messrs. Hunter, Clayton and others took part, passed the bill—years 30, nays 17.

The bill appropriating \$360,000 to the improvement of Baltimore harbor, &c., was then taken up, and was pending when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House tabled the resolution to expel Mr. Chase from his seat as reporter, in consequence of his refusal to testify before the special committee in relation to the Colt patent, which was pending at the adjournment yesterday.

The House spent some time in consideration of the Consular Reform bill. But without any action upon it, went into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the payment of such portion of the Texas credit bill as came within the provision of the existing law. Mr. Giddings opposed the expenditure of money in paying the debts of Texas as long as Ohio had to pay her own. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to amend by reducing the appropriation in the bill from \$6,500,000 to \$5,550,000. This was objected to by several members, who said the bill in that shape would be objected to by Texas.

Without taking the question, the committee rose, and the friends of the bill desired to go again into committee upon the subject. The motion was defeated by the slipping out into the lobby of some of the members, so that no quorum voted. A call of the House was then ordered, but absentees returning, 153 members answered to their names. The House then adjourned.

FER. 8. Senate.—Mr. Badger called up the bill to repeal so much of the 30th section of the Judiciary Courts of the United States, as authorizes the taking of depositions without notice, which was passed with a proviso by Mr. Chase, that it will not effect the cases commenced before May 1st. A debate on this occurred between Messrs. Badger and Mason, of a serio-comic character, which was prolonged until the other senators refused to let Mr. Mason be badgered any more.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Benjamin's motion to re-consider the vote for the passage of the bill for the payment of the claimants of the brig Gen'l Armstrong. After considerable debate the motion was agreed to by 24 to 17, and the bill was then laid on the table.

House.—The House took up the bill to remodel the diplomatic system of the United States. Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, in reply to a question asked by Mr. McMullan, said by this bill the diplomatic expenses will be diminished considerably which, while there will be \$50,000 per annum in the consular services.

Mr. Breckinridge said some weeks ago he had been nominated by the President, and confirmed some weeks ago as minister to Spain. It would be observed that he had attended to his ordinary duties here since that period. The nomination and confirmation was without his knowledge or application, not having sought nor expected, nor had he even heard of the resignation of Mr. Soule till informed of his name had been sent to the Senate. Under these circumstances the President granted to him the short indulgence to consider as to whether he would accept the post and confer with his friends; after doing so, while deeply with his friends; after doing so, he would accept the mark of the executive confidence and the manner in which it was conferred. He had felt it his duty to decline the appointment. He was now at liberty not being affected by the bill to vote in the affirmative. The bill was passed by 143 against 33.

Mr. Boocock, from the Naval Committee introduced a bill for the construction of six sloops of war which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

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SAWYER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FEBRUARY 5. Senate.—Mr. Stuart presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction or existence of slavery in any territories, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay, a bill for the latter purpose, and also to procure the repeal of the act of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Case said that, when some years ago the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegation in Congress to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, he said that he should resign. When called upon to act, the legislature repealed those instructions, and he therefore, did not resign. He said that he should neither follow these instructions now, nor resign, and proceed to state his reasons. Mr. Stuart said that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When the proper time came he should be prepared to act; until then, it would be unnecessary to trouble the Senate with any remarks on the subject.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Secretary of State has replied to Colonel Kidney's communication of the 28th, stating the purposes and objects of his Central American enterprise, and asking if the government proposed to arrest his expedition by a public proclamation. Mr. May says: "If the enterprise of which you speak in your letter to me of the 28th ult., is a mere peaceful emigration—if you, and those who propose to go with you, prefer to leave the United States and seek a permanent home in a foreign country, to remove your citizenship here, and the rights and privileges belonging to it, and submit yourselves to the laws of another jurisdiction, it is neither the duty nor the desire of this government to interfere with your proceedings. By such a course you cease to be a citizen of the United States, and can have, after such a change of allegiance, no claim to the protection, as such citizens, from this government."

Considerable reinforcements are reaching the allies.

Tschernago again advanced his support to Selefando, with 40,000 Russians and 80 guns.

Letters state that the French had winds of the flag staff battery, and were only awaiting a favorable opportunity to blow it up. Sickness was increasing in the camp.

Menschikoff is reported to have said that his troops might rest, as January, February and March, will fight his battles better than he can. The Russians have repaired, and re-occupied Quarantine fort. Gen. Brown is about to resume his command in the Crimea.

St. Petersburg letters of the 18th of January say that the allies are going to establish a hospital for 20,000 men at Smyrna, and an establishment for the convalescent. The Russians report numerous desertions from the allies to their ranks.

An Odessa letter of the 9th says that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received the necessary reinforcements. Large bodies of Russians have been ordered to concentrate at Perekop, with a view of attacking Eupatoria.

It was reported at Vienna on the 20th, that a battle had been fought before Sebastopol, and that the Russians were victorious. A Senator of the United States at a dinner party, well said (in reply to an expression of contempt for the President, from a Democratic brother Senator) Gentlemen, tell me Mr. Pierce has done what no person present could have done, and what the Administration of John Tyler respectable by the contrast of



H. F. MIDDLETON, EDITOR.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the safety of a nation through the constantly awake, since honor and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government." —WASHINGTON.

"It is time we should become a little more Americanized." —JACKSON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1855.

OF SALES, ADVERTISED IN THE SHELBY NEWS, AND BY BILLS PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE NEWS.

THE FINE RESIDENCE OF MRS. LANE, IN SHELBYVILLE. THE FARM, AND STOREHOUSE, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF R. W. GLASS, DECEASED. SEE ADVT.

AT PUBLIC SALE:

FEBRUARY 22: PROPERTY OF E. TYLER, DEC'D; SEE BILLS MARCH 8: THE FARM BELONGING TO THE HEIRS OF JOHN MOORE, DEC'D; SEE ADVT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TEMPLARS' CELEBRATION.—See notice of a celebration by the Shelly Temple of Honor, in this place, on the 21st instant.

LITERARY CLUB. See notice of meeting.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAW CARD. Litigants are referred to the Law Card of James L. CALDWELL and M. C. TAYLOR.

WE have no doubt the firm will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

INQUIRIES.—Those indebted to the estate of Sam'l Vannatta, dec'd, had better pay heed to the Executor's call.

GIVE HIM A CALL. See the card of John M. Richardson, and give him a call.

SALE. See the notice of a valuable Farm at public sale.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

BRANDON.—We have received this article. The author has neglected two important things: 1st, Withheld from us his name; and, 2nd, written on both sides of the sheet.

PAYSON.—On the first page, the reader will find the third number of "Payson." And we are much mistaken, if it is not well received. As we have heretofore said, the author is a distinguished clergyman, of northern Kentucky,—of acknowledged learning, talent and integrity.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.—We cannot respond fully to the suggestions of our correspondent. Two or three remarks must suffice.

ONE OF THE TWO EVILS, WE BELIEVE THAT FOREIGNISM IS THE GREATER. INTEMPERANCE IS MORAL AND SOCIAL EVIL OF GREAT MAGNITUDE; BUT, AS WE THINK, NO BUSINESS IN THE AREAS OF PARTIZAN POLITICS.—BUT IT CAN BE AND WE THINK IT SHOULD BE, REMEDIED AND REMOVED BY SUCH MORAL ENUSTION AND SIDE LEGISLATION AS WILL BE SUSTAINED BY PUBLIC OPINION. FOREIGNISM IS NOT ONLY A MORAL AND SOCIAL EVIL, BUT IT IS ALSO A GREAT POLITICAL WRONG AND BURDEN; IT IS SAPPING, UNDERMINING AND SUBVERTING THE FREE INSTITUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT; IMPELLING THE SHIP OF STATE TOWARD THE REELS OF INFIDELITY, MURCH, AND DESPOTISM; IT CAN ONLY BE CHECKED AND CURED BY THE POLITICAL UNION OF THE AMERICANS, FOR THE SAKE OF THAT POLITICAL UNION OUR FATHERS FRAMED AND CEMENTED WITH THEIR BLOOD. FOREIGNISM IS ALSO ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF THE VAST AMOUNT OF INTEMPERANCE IN OUR LAND. TAKE THE STATISTICS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WE SEE THE PREDICTION, THAT NINE OUT OF TWELVE OF THOSE WHO DEAL OUT THE LIQUID POISON BY THE QUART, AND SELL TICKETS FOR DAMNATION BY THE GLASS, AS WELL AS A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE DRUNKEN PEOPLES, ARE PERSONS OF FOREIGN BIRTH. FOREIGNISM IS, THEN, THE GREATER EVIL. THE BEST OF ALL BOOKS ASSURE THE WORLD, THAT HE WHO WILL NOT PROVIDE FOR THOSE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD IS WORSE THAN AN INFIDEL. AMERICANISM INTENDS TO CARE OF AMERICAN INTERESTS, AND PROVIDE FOR THOSE OF ITS HOUSEHOLD. BY THE TRIUMPH OF AMERICANISM, HOME INDUSTRY WILL BE ENCOURAGED, HOME MANUFACTURES PROTECTED, AND EMPLOYMENT FURNISHED, TO CONDUCE TO TEMPERANCE, SOCIETY, AND DILIGENCE IN HONEST, RESPECTABLE LABOR. THE UNEMPLOYED, THE LAZY AND THE IDLING, ARE THOSE WHO MOST SEEK THE LIQUOR-SHOPS, AND DRINK OUT OF THE BODY AND SOUL-DESTROYING POISON. PUT INTO SUCCESSFUL OPERATION AMERICAN PRINCIPLES, ENCOURAGE AND PROTECT AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE, AND THUS FURNISH ABUNDANT EMPLOYMENT AND IDLING LOUNGERS, OF WHOM DRUNKARDS ARE MADE; WILL BE FOUND LESS PLenty; THE MULTIPPLICITY OF LIQUOR SHOPS, RAM-HOLES, LAGER-HOUSES, TOP-ROOMS, DODGERIES, ETC., ETC., WILL BE STOPPED, AND THE GREAT BODY OF THOSE WHO FREQUENT THEM, WOULD THEM AS THEY WOULD APPRAISE SURELY, THEN, "TRUE DEMOCRAT," SHOULD "HASTE, MAKE SPEED," TO GET OFF THE SCENE, ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE FOLD.

TWO WERE WE SURE, OF SUCCESS, WE WOULD NOT DESPAIR TO CONVINCE OUR CORRESPONDENT THAT A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW WAS NOT NEEDED.—WE ARE FOR THE ENACTMENT OF ONE, WHENEVER PUBLIC OPINION IS SUCH THAT IT WILL BE SUSTAINED AND ENFORCED. BUT, WE DO NOT BELIEVE IN THE PROPRIETY OF THE ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ONE BY A PARTIZAN ORGANIZATION. IT APPEARS VERY ABSURD TO US, TO FORM A PARTY AND PUT CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD FOR POLITICAL OFFICES, TO ADVANCE A SOLIDARY IDEA OF MORAL AND SOCIETY, AND THEN, AS A PRINCIPAL ESSENTIALLY EPIDEMIC!—AND THAT ABSURDITY IS VERY CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED, WHEN THE FACT IS WELL UNDERSTOOD, THAT IF THE CANDIDATES NOMINATED ARE EVEN SO-EASy—OF WHICH NO ONE HAS THE SLIGHTEST SHADOW OF A HOPE OF—AS INCONCUMENTS OF THE OFFICES, THEY CAN, AS, INDEED, THEY SHOULD, HAVE A VOICE IN THE PREPARATION OR ENACTMENT OF THE LAW DESIRED. IT APPEARS TO US, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN VASTLY MORE PROPER IN ORGANIZING A PARTIZAN ORGANIZATION UPON THE PLATFORM, THAT NO MAN SHOULD RECEIVE THE ENFORCES OF THE PARTY WHO WOULD INFERNOSE THE SHIELD OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY BETWEEN THE VIOLATORS OF THE LAWS AND THE PUNISHMENT JUSTLY ADJUDGED AGAINST THEM BY COURTS OF JUSTICE. AND ON THIS HEAD, "TRUE DEMOCRAT" MAY REST ASSURED, THAT ANY MAN WHO MAY RECEIVE THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PARTY, WILL NOT OBSTRUCT THE COURSE OF JUSTICE BY ABSOLVING CONVICTED VIOLATORS OF LAWS FROM THE PUNISHMENT ADJUDGED DUE THEIR GUILT.

THREE WE HAVE NO OBJECTION TO EITHER JUDGE BELLOCK OR MR. ROBINSON, AND WILL CHEERFULLY AND HEARILY GIVE EITHER OUR SUPPORT, IF THE CANDIDATE OF THE PARTY WHO SECT, ACT, WE YET, CANNOT AGREE WITH THE OPINION, THAT SUCH MEN AS CHILTON ALLEN, E. D. HORN, C. S. MOREHEAD, S. F. J. TRAVIS, AND OTHERS WHO HAVE BEEN PROMINENTLY SPOKEN OF, IF NOMINATED, WOULD BE DEFEATED. AGAIN: THE AMERICAN PARTY SHOULD DISCOURSE ATONEMENT AND FOREVER, ESPECIALLY AS SEED GROUNDS OF SELECTING CANDIDATES. IT HAS LONG ENOUGH BEEN THE MEANS OF OSTRACISING THE TALENT AND PATRIOTISM OF THE COUNTRY; AND FILLING OFFICES WITH DEMOGOGUES. LET THE MEN BE ADVANCE OF MEN OF TALENT, JUDGMENT, EXPERIENCE AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, AND MAKE THEM AVAILABLE BY UNITING UPON AND CLEAVING THEM.

FOUR. WE HAD NO QUARREL WITH THE "NEW ERA." IT ASSAILED US WITH INTELLIGENCE AND FALSE CHARGES. IT COULD NOT SUCCESSFULLY OVERTHROW OUR POSITIONS, AND WOULD NOT ATTEMPT THE TASK. WE REPelled HIS CHARGE.—THE ALL.

FIVE. TO BEING CALLED A "KNOW NOTHING," BY OUR CORRESPONDENT, WE TAKE NO EXCEPTION. THE FREQUENCY OF OUR BEING CALLED TO THE DECK TO ENTER NAMES OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS, IS EVIDENCE THAT THE PEOPLE KNOW THAT IF WE KNOW NOTHING ELSE, WE DO KNOW HOW TO MAKE UP AND PRINT A GOOD PAPER; AND, BE IT UNDERSTOOD, THAT WE ALWAYS STAND TO CALL SUCH WITH ALACRITY; AND WE HOPE OUR CORRESPONDENT AND ALL OUR SUBSCRIBERS WILL INDUCE A GOODLY NUMBER MORE TO MAKE THE KIND OF CALLS.

SIX. WE HAVE BEEN NECESSARILY RESTRICTED IN OUR RESPONSE, TO A LIMITED SPACE; CONSEQUENTLY, SEVERAL POINTS WHICH OUR CORRESPONDENT MAKES ARE PASSED OVER. BUT IT IS HOPED, THAT WE HAVE SUFFICIENTLY CONVINCED "TRUE DEMOCRAT" THAT HE SHOULD NOT LONGER RELEVE THE SEAT, BUT TAKE HIS POSITION UPON THE AMERICAN SIDE. LET AMERICAN PRINCIPLES BE ESTABLISHED, AND ALL OTHER THINGS NECESSARY FOR THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL GOOD WILL FOLLOW, AS A NATURAL SEQUENCE.

Was Thomas Paine an American Patriot?—This becomes an interesting inquiry, in these days of *foreign affiliations*, when certain parties and certain presses are endeavoring to displace from their historic niches, where their achievements and the gratitude of their countrymen, have lifted them, the heroes of 1776—either "to the manor born," or who had long previous cast in their lots with the colonies,—and erect in their stead, for a nation's love and admiration, certain loathsome foreign adventurers. The anti-American papers are continually throwing into our teeth THOMAS PAINE; and foreign infidels have presumed to insult Christian communities, and outrage the proprieties of life, by celebrating an anniversary in honor of this foul calumniator of WASHINGTON,—in honor of this detestable, brutal blasphemer of God!

If Tom Paine were not an American patriot, the sooner this fact is known to our countrymen, the better. The indulgence we feel disposed to extend to the faults and errors of all, whom we presume to have participated *sincerely* in the Revolutionary struggle, has unfortunately covered and veiled the moral hideousness of the coarse pamphleteer. Many of our youth have respected the infidelity of one whom they regarded as a benefactor of our country, when, otherwise, they would have recoiled from the gross sensuality of his life, and been disgusted with the illogical and ignorant railings of his "Age of Reason," introduced to D. FRANKLIN, in London, as a man of some promise, he was advised by this genuine patron of talent and genius, struggling with poverty, to come to the American Colonies. Under such patronage he landed on these shores, a penniless adventurer—having been dismissed from the office of exciseman at home, for some neglect of duty,—and without any reliable or certain means of livelihood. The troubles of that day, which developed the stern and self-sacrificing virtues of the patriotic, likewise furnished the reckless seeker of fortune, with opportunities for distinction, and—gain. So the battle, that displays the love of country in the *patriot* soldier, and may secure to him honor and wealth, also fills the pockets of the mercenary and the camp-follower. Thus Tom Paine, amid the jarring events of that patriot, likewise furnished the reckless seeker of fortune, with opportunities for distinction, and—gain. So the battle, that displays the love of country in the *patriot* soldier, and may secure to him honor and wealth, also fills the pockets of the mercenary and the camp-follower. 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The Garland.

ABSENCE CONQUERS LOVE.

"Tis said that absence conquers love; But, oh! I believe it not.
I've tried, alas! 'tis powers to prove,
But thou art not forgot.
Lady, though far, has bid us part.
Tis hard to say, but we must part.
As fixed to this devoted heart,
As when I clasped you here.
I plung'd into the flames erred.
And smiled so bashfully—
And yet, as if I thought aloud,
The world knew me still the same—
And with the smile, the pauses round,
I toast some other fare!
But when I ask my heart the sound,
Your name is echoed there.
And when some other name I learn,
And try to whisper love,
She'll bring her heart to thee return,
Like a bird to its mate.
In vain! I never forget,
And would not be forgot;
For I must bear the same regret,
Whence came my lot.
Even as the wounded bird may seek
It's favorite where to die,
So I have sought your speak.
And given the parting sigh.
'Tis said that absence conquers love;
But, oh! I believe it not.
I've tried—alas! 'tis powers to prove,
But you art not forgot.

Miscellaneous.

AMY NORTON'S VALENTINE.

BY ANNIE SMITH.

AMY Norton leaned her head wearily against the back of her rocking-chair, the tears rolling down her cheeks without her knowing it, as she sat with her hands folded listlessly in her lap, looking out of her window, high up in the third story of her uncle's house.

It was St. Valentine's day, and she could see on the opposite side of the street the postmen and dispatch men running about as if crazy, delivering mysterious missives at the neighboring houses. At the dinner-table she had seen her cousin Charlotte and Lizzie Rogers' Valentines displayed and commented on with pride; had heard their wonder who this and the other pretty trifles were from; and what their brother Dick, the handsome, young lieutenant, would send to the rich heiress, Emma Walton.

Amy's lips quivered as she bent over her plate, and felt that in all this laughter and gaiety she was supposed to have no part. A long sickness had weakened her mentally and physically, and this was the first day she had made sufficient exertion to get down stairs.

No, she had no hand in it, except as far as two younger children were concerned. Their gentle cousin Amy was their prime confidant. Mamma was too nervous, and Lotte and Lizzie were always too much engaged to attend to their childish wants, so to Amy they carried all their troubles and pleasures. And that morning after she had heard Charley's French lesson, and tried to attend to Flora's music, she had copied verses into various pretty wreaths of painted flowers on satin paper, and directed innumerable Cupids with their arrows and bleeding hearts to the young masters and misses, with whom the children considered themselves to be irrevocably in love. Charley at ten thought young ladies in pantaloons scarcely out of the nurse's arms, and little Miss Flora at eight said she did wish she knew a boy that wore a coat.

All this unusual exertion and sad thoughts had worn the convalescent out, and when her tardy cousin Dick had taken his place opposite to her at the dinner-table, and said in his cordial manner, "By the stars and stripes, little girl, I'm glad to see you again," she could have cried outright at his kind words.

But her dashing cousins thought her too insignificant to engage even for a few moments the attention of their gay, handsome brother, so they commenced with,

"Now, Dick, do tell us what you sent, Emma Walton."

"That's a secret, ladies," answered the brother, drawing down the corners of his mouth.

"Oh, but we won't tell, and we know how to keep a secret," said the two sisters together.

"Well, as you both look like the Sphinx, particularly Lizzie, who has such thick lips, perhaps you may be trusted, and I'll tell you just this much—"

But the girls had to wait, while he took a piece of turkey, then a mouthful of potato, and a sip of sherry, for the young lieutenant liked what he called "good rations," before he went on.

The toilet by this time was completed, and the embryo belle giving a glance of satisfaction at the mirror, picked up her handkerchief and little slippers and departed.

"Well, I'll?" they questioned together.

"Well," said Dick, "I haven't got it ready yet. It's a matter of importance, I assure you, girls. It will require a great deal of thought, for I've made up my mind to offer myself to the lady to whom I send the Valentine."

"Oh, dear, dear, good brother," said Lizzie.

"Won't it be nice to have Emma Walton for a sister," added Lotte.

"Don't be too fast, girls, maybe she won't have me."

"Pshaw, Dick!" again chimed the sisters, as if for any one that was free refusing their handsome brother were impossible.

The lieutenant finished his dinner with a relish, then drawing the napkin across his mouth, he asked,

"Well, cousin Amy, how many Cupids for you-to-day? Any Valentine, eh?"

"No," was the languid reply, without raising her eyes.

"That's bad," and he stroked his mustache. "If I had n't vowed I'd send but one, you should have one yet."

Amy took a mouthful of water, and then seemed to be looking for a Valentine in her glass. She left the table at the dessert was being placed on, pleading fatigue, and as Dick rose to open the door for her, she did not stop to thank him, but rushed up stairs into her own room.

"So you are tired, girls, of having me at home, are you? I would n't have believed it," said the lieutenant, peeling an almond.

"No, but it would be so nice to have a wedding, and a sister-in-law, and all that," said Lizzie.

"And for you to marry and settle down and not go to sea any more, now that aunt Bradford has left you so much money," added Charlotte.

"You know it has been my wish a long while, Richard," said Mrs. Rogers, in a desponding tone. She always spoke as if her children's high spirits were too much for her.

"Well, I'll sacrifice myself for the good of the family, and take your advice. Blame yourselves if I make you wretched, ladies," and Dick fished out an almond from the bottom of his wine-glass as he spoke.

So Amy sat at her window, and felt as if no one cared for her. And she thought

over her happy chilidays, and how her father and mother had idolized her; and of their beautiful country home; and how her cousin Richard spent all his vacations there; and of the pony he taught her to ride; and of himself and Tower pulling her out of the pond, when she went to gather water-lilies; and how he teased her to kiss him, and called her his little wife; she thought of all this, and if smiles came up at the memory, they were quickly quenched by tears for the sorrows which followed. Then came recollections of a mother's shrouded form, and the darkened house, and the hushed footsteps of the servants; then of her father's broken fortune and failing health and last blessing; and of the earth which fell with a hollow sound on the coffin lid, and of the brown grave beside her mother's green one. Then of the blank which her life had seemed to be since then. And how she had been received into her aunt's family, not unkindly, it is true, but with indifference; how she had sunk almost into the condition of an inferior, helping the children with their lessons; teaching Flora music; amusing her aunt; dressing her cousin's hair; and taking charge of the patch-basket on every Wednesday.

Poor Amy! poor child! She felt as if there was not a ray of sunshine on the broad earth, and she leaned her head on her arm against the window-sill, and sobbed out, "Oh, if I had only died! if I had only died!"

She forgot the anxious eyes which had watched her during her illness; the parties and engagements that the girls had given up, in order to attend her; the efforts that her weak aunt had made to have her comfortable; the oranges that Charley had bought with his own pocket-money for her fevered palate; the careful hands of little Flora, that darkened her room to the exact tone which she liked; the books, the tempting clusters of white grapes, or the flowers which Richard sent to her room every day; she forgot all these in her present feeling of desolation.

No, not all; for the recollection of Richard's gifts stood pre-eminently out, only masking her sorrow the more bitterly.

She looked up, saw on her dressing-table a wine-glass which contained a white rose, nearly withered—the last of a beautiful bouquet that her cousin had sent it from the party. She hurried from the room, scarcely waiting for her lover's good night kiss, and in her flight dropped Richard's letter.

"Why Dick, what's the matter? Why won't you at Mrs. Davis' to-night with Emma Walton? You didn't send the Valentine, did you?" asked the sisters.

"One woman, and one question at a time, is as much as any reasonable man can be expected to attend to," said the brother throwing himself on the sofa.

"What's this?" asked Charlotte, as she picked up the letter which Amy had dropped in her hurry.

"Amy's Valentine," replied Richard, stroking his moustache, with a domineering smile.

"Why it's just like a letter," said Lizzie, putting out her hand to take it.

"Who is it from? let us read it," said the two.

Dick watched the girl, still stroking his moustache.

"Richard who? not you?" asked Lotte. "You are only joking! Emma Walton!" added the bewildered Lizzie.

"What a storm, I must escape," said Dick.

"Do n't go, don't go. How could you be so foolish? You are not serious. Tell us all about it," chorused both the girls.

"Oh, are you there? It was so dark I couldn't see you. What makes you set without a light, Amy? I think it is horrible." Mamma wanted to know if you would n't please dress me for the cotillion party? Eliza has gone out."

Amy arose, lighted the gas, and commenced getting the child's things from the bureau-drawers.

The little girl pirouetted around the room humming a waltz, whilst her cousin was thus employed, but suddenly stopped as she exclaimed,

"Oh, Amy, what do you think? Our Dick is going to marry Miss Emma Walton. I don't like her—she's so proud—I wish he'd married you, instead; but won't we have lots of fun for all? I mean to sit up as long as any body stays, and dance every set, the night the girls give her a party."

"What dress are you to wear to-night, Flora?" interrupted Amy.

"My white muslin and new pink sash," replied the child. "I mean to coax mamma to get me a dear little white silk for the wedding. What will you wear, Amy?"

But without waiting for a reply, the happy little creature rattled on.

"I'm engaged for every waltz to-night, already," Tom Rawlson says he thinks this white frock so pretty. I expect he'll ask me to dance some plain quadrilles with him; but quadrilles are such flat things after waltzing. Gus Walton will be mad, I guess, for I have n't kept one waltz for him, he's such a disagreeable fellow. What do you think he said, Amy? why that stuck-up sister Emmy of his called you a 'sister of charity.' I do wish our Dick would marry somebody else."

The toilet by this time was completed, and the embryo belle giving a glance of satisfaction at the mirror, picked up her handkerchief and little slippers and departed.

"Well, I'll?" they questioned together.

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"So you are tired, girls, of having me at home, are you? I would n't have believed it," said the lieutenant, peeling an almond.

"No, but it would be so nice to have a wedding, and a sister-in-law, and all that," said Lizzie.

"And for you to marry and settle down and not go to sea any more, now that aunt Bradford has left you so much money," added Charlotte.

"You know it has been my wish a long while, Richard," said Mrs. Rogers, in a desponding tone. She always spoke as if her children's high spirits were too much for her.

"Well, I'll sacrifice myself for the good of the family, and take your advice. Blame yourselves if I make you wretched, ladies," and Dick fished out an almond from the bottom of his wine-glass as he spoke.

So Amy sat at her window, and felt as if no one cared for her. And she thought

"Mister Richard, wants to know if Miss Amy won't please be so kind as to step down to the parlor. All de family's out, and he's lonely like," said James, again at her door.

Any bathed her eyes and arranged her disordered dress, and with half eager, half reluctant steps she descended to the parlor door. She could not find courage to enter, and as she heard her cousin walking up and down the room, whistling thoughtfully, she determined to go up stairs and write her answer. But just then the parlor-door, by which she was standing, opened, and Dick came out for the purpose of hurrying her down.

"Afraid to come in, little one?" he asked as he drew her into the parlor. "I hope that's not an unfortunate sign for me, Amy?"

"Then you do love me? God bless you, cousin Amy," and he drew her slender shrinking form towards him.

He sat stroking her soft blonde hair, in happy silence, her teeth flowing afresh. He pressed her to his side, whispering,

"Hush, little one, don't cry, you'll be ill again."

"It's very foolish I know; but I'm so happy now, and I've been so miserable, Richard. But didn't you love Emma Walton one bit?" asked Amy, in affright, for till that moment she forgot there was any one in the world but Dick Rogers.

It required but little more eloquence to satisfy his cousin, and the two sat there till they heard the children come in from the cotillion party, and pass what they supposed to be the deserted drawing-room; and feeble as Emma's illness had made her, she bore the fatigues of sitting up wonderfully well, till she heard the carriage drive up, about one o'clock, and the girls return from the party. She hurried from the room, scarcely waiting for her lover's good night kiss, and in her flight dropped Richard's letter.

"When you hear a lady say, I shall attend church; and wear my old bonnet and everyday gown, for I fear we shall have a rain storm, depend upon it, she will make a good wife."

When you overhear a young woman saying to her father, don't purchase a very expensive or showy dress for me, but one that will wear best, you may always be certain that she will make a good wife.

When you see a female anxious to learn of your health, her eyes bright and full of life, and she asks you to tell her all about it, she will make a good wife.

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